

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one dollar, payable in advance, \$2.50
Annually, \$12.00
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, (\$12.50), will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

All persons who have paid for paper since the 20th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM D. MAHAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicit a share of public patronage.

Office, Hall's building, No. 43, up stairs, North Water st., April 18, 1859.

Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to that office for collection.

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME,
Calcedine Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,

Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

(April 1, 1859—31st)

DICKERSON, WHITEMORE & REED,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC,
COPPER,

AND ALL ARTICLES FOR TINNER'S USE,
No. 345, 347 & 349 North Water Street, New York.
Dealers and Manufacturers supplied at the lowest market rates, for cash, or time.

WHITEMORE & CO., Liverpool.

Feb. 18, 1859. 25-3m*

DENTAL NOTICE.

DRS. S. A. McDOWELL & B. F. R. RINGTON, having entered into a Co-partnership, will respectfully inform the public that they are personally located in Goldsboro', and fully prepared to perform all operations in the various branches of the profession, in the most thorough and approved manner. The manufacturing department will be under the care of Dr. McDowell, who has had a special training in that line. The following work will be furnished on reasonable terms to those requiring artificial teeth: "Continuous Block," a very beautiful and desirable style of work. "Continuous Gum," Sectional Block, &c. The "Vulcanite Base" and the various forms of single teeth.

The above style of work will be furnished to the profession when desired at usual rates.

March 11th, 1859. 28-4f

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 29 North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from cash customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.

Nov. 19th, 1858. 12-1y*

Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

W. H. TURINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give personal and prompt attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My warehouse being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

Nov. 12—11-y

T. M. SMITH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McNair's.

Oct. 1st, 1858. 39-1y—8-y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calk Skin, Lining, Vining, & all kinds of Oil, Cloth, Writings, Carpet, Linings, &c., & all kinds of Tools, Pans, Pots, &c., for Horses, Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.

Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON, No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

Dec. 3, 14-6m.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.

Nov. 24th, 1858. 38-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 4, 1858.—[31-4t.]

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

Feb. 20th, 1858. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dyes, Stuffs, Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and Market Sts., immediately opposite Shaw's old stand WILMINGTTON, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire Brick, &c., &c.

No. 10. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice.

May 20, 37-1y.

WILMINGTTON MARBLE WORKS,
WILMINGTTON, N. C.

W. MILLIGAN, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to make and put up to order Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tomb, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any established firm in the country.

Iron Baling—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the name or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention, and certificates warranted to be as recommended, or charge made.

Nov. 23d, 112-ff.

W. H. MARSH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, WILMINGTTON, N. C.

REMARKS:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, WILMINGTTON, N. C.

Col. John McLean, Pres't Bank Wilmington, N. C.

D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, N. C.

J. G. Gregg, Cashier Bank Salem, N. C.

J. E. Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. (Oct 17)

GEORGE W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTTON, N. C.

June 17

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTTON, N. C.

219-ff

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant and dangerous jar, and a great many and of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.

May 28th, 1858. 39-ff

Schools.

HILLSBOROUGH N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE

plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State

Military Institutions. For a circular, address the

superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Jan. 27th, 1858. 23-12m*

LENOIR COLLEGE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.

MISS S. LIPPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW FINISHED—OUR AC-

ADESATIONS ARE GOOD, AND WE ARE AIMING AT A HIGH

GRADE OF SCHOLARSHIP. WE HOPE TO MEET THE EDUCATIONAL

WANTS OF EASTERN CAROLINA. THIS IS OUR FRIENDS FOR LIBERAL

PATRONAGE.

W. HENRY CUNNINGGAM, Secretary.

Sept. 4th, 1857. 1-ff

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dread and grievous malady called CANCER, or any of a cancerous nature, in any part of the body, twelve weeks of daily exercise, diet, and rest, will receive a full and easy and respectable business, by which from \$5 to \$10 per day can be realized. For particulars, address, (with stamp,) W. B. ACTON & CO., 41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Jan. 28, 1859—22-ff

J. O. HALE, M. D.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1859.

NO. 34.

VOL. 15.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS:

IT'S ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying the body with a large quantity of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the system, giving tone and health to the body, and removing all the bad chincery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

These attacks are cured, and when it is stated, presented to the physician, the cause of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose taken before eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

One dose taken before retiring, prevents the abdomen from aches.

One dose taken at night, loosens the bowels and cures constipation.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Child Fever, & Fevers of all kinds.

It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

For particulars address the subscriber, who will give any information.

WILMINGTTON, N. C., April 18, 1859.

DR. SANFORD.

AN EXCELLENT STORE, with from half-acre to

one acres of land with it; also a Dwelling House on the lot.

No. 1, Turpentine Still, 20 barrels capacity, with a 11/2 acre

field to grow turpentine, and 11/2 acres—part wood—

the rest for growing turpentine, and buying Turpentine

cannot be beat in the country.

Still and fixtures, &c., to be sold.

Price made known to the subscriber.

HOWARD WILKINSON,

Elizabethtown, N. C., April 18, 1859.

DR. SANFORD.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT STORE, with from half-acre to

one acres of land with it; also a Dwelling House on the lot.

No. 1, Turpentine Still, 20 barrels capacity, with a 11/2 acre

field to grow turpentine, and 11/2 acres—part wood—

the rest for growing turpentine, and buying Turpentine

cannot be beat in the country.

Still and fixtures, &c., to be sold.

Price made known to the subscriber.

HOWARD WILKINSON,

Elizabethtown, N. C., April 18, 1859.

DR. SANFORD.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT STORE, with from half-acre to

one acres of land with it; also a Dwelling House on the lot.

No. 1, Turpentine Still, 20 barrels capacity, with a 11/2 acre

field to grow turpentine, and 11/2 acres—part wood—

the rest for growing turpentine, and buying Turpentine

cannot be beat in the country.

Still and fixtures, &c., to be sold.

Price made known to the subscriber.

HOWARD WILKINSON,

Elizabethtown, N. C., April 18, 1859.

DR. SANFORD.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLE

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

WE are requested to give notice that a meeting of the Democratic Citizens of New Hanover County will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 27th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon such course as the party of this County may think proper to pursue in view of the approaching Congressional Election on the first Thursday in August next.

A full attendance of Democrats is most earnestly solicited.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. We are requested to give notice that a Democratic Meeting will be held at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to be held in Newbern, to nominate a candidate to represent the 2d Congressional District of this State in the next Congress.

ONE YEAR HENCE.

About this time next year, the whole political world will be on the tip-toe of expectation, and when we say this we mean the whole American world, for a Presidential election seems to enlist the feelings of men, women and children—of persons lay and persons clerical—national persons and persons corporate.

The Democratic National Convention will be held at Charleston. We do not know that the exact time has been fixed upon, that being left to the decision of the Democratic National Committee. It will most probably commence its sessions in the first week in June—Not ten days earlier or later.

There are two classes of editors whose influence we are happy to see declining;—their day is over, and it ought to be. The blood and thunder, italic and capital letter style of thing, that brags to the last in the face of reason and common sense—that thinks it necessary to refer to every public man of the party opposed to it as the greatest villain unhung, as a rascal dangerous to society or a fool dangerous to himself, is passing away rapidly, thank Providence. Some semi-clerical rowdy like Brownlow may affect such a *spicy* style; or the rather more polished, but not less malignant Prentiss may still hope to sneer down an opponent, but generally this sort of thing is confined to the most obscure and badly printed of village sheets, professedly weekly but really semi-occasional in their appearance. These form one class. The other class is made up of the Dugay, Dalgetty order of mercenaries, of which the New York Herald is the prototype, and, following humbly in the wake of the man of oblique vision, we find a number of disappointed aspirants—good Democrats in the hope of the spoils—men who are perfectly willing to see the party and the country both go to the deuce, since neither appear willing to recognise the transcendent claims and abilities of these remarkable patriots.

Now, the reader of these papers—the unfortunate passenger of the diatribes of the village semi-occasional; or the effusions of the semi-clerical rowdy, the superannuated scold—the unprincipled Dalgetty or the disappointed patriot turned traitor, would be apt to suppose that the Democratic party was not only dead, but buried; and that it ought to have been buried long before it was dead—that, in fact, it has not for years contained a sufficient number of honest men to save it from the awful fate that befell the doomed Cities of the Plain. These people would, perhaps, be surprised to learn that the question of the political world is—What course will this defunct and buried Democratic party pursue next year at Charleston? Who will be its nominee?

As we approach the time for the assembling of the Democratic National Convention, the greater is the importance which the public mind attaches to the constitution of that body and to the course of action which it may pursue, and however the big capital and small italic semi-occasional, the shrewd Dalgetties and the disappointed patriots may whine or jeer or objigate, the Democratic party is still the party of which all other organizations stand in dread. It is the only party that really deserves the name, and it is the only party that can conduct the government.

That we have fallen on rather troublous times, there can be no question. No matter what Mr. Buchanan's course might have been, it would have been attacked both North and South, and this too by persons claiming affinity with the Democratic party. The traitors and Dalgetties who did not get office or pelf, would have turned against them as they have done. The Filibusters at the South and the Protectionists at the North would alike have assailed him. In fact we see nothing that the South has to complain of, except it be a very modified opinion in favor of specific duties and incidental protection. His message contained no endorsement of any such heresy as a tariff for protection, save as an incident; nor did he insist upon even his recommendation, but would have been happy had Congress re-enacted the tariff of '46. Neither did Mr. Buchanan urge any point with reference to the Pacific Railroad; so that, practically, at least, his course on these points has been free from exception.

But Mr. Buchanan has been attacked by the friends of slavery and its opponents. He has been accused of transcending his constitutional powers and of failing in the exercise of those powers. It has been required of him to carry out with a high hand a certain course of foreign policy, yet the factors who take exception against his alleged failure to do so, are those who refuse to grant him even the most necessary powers and indispenable means.

Now, it is not to be disguised that these things have operated injuriously to the Democratic party for the time being, but it would be a great mistake to think that temporary confusion must end in irretrievable ruin, or that the mission of the Democratic party was already fulfilled and its day past. One part of its mission will be to put down the traitors and factionists that have been disturbing its peace. It owes a duty to itself, and a part of that duty is to show the biggest and proudest men in its own ranks or the ranks of any other organization, that the National Democracy is bigger and stronger than any or all of them put together. It must show that it will submit to no dictation, and tolerate no trickery. It is for it to command and for the biggest as well as the littlest giant to obey.

One year hence, and the preliminary canvass—the canvass for the Democratic nomination, will be in full blast. All sorts of arguments and considerations will be urged by the friends of particular aspirants. But there is one class of motives that we trust will never be appealed to—one course of conduct that will never be adopted:—We do hope that we will hear no such thing said or hinted as that unless such or such a gentleman is taken up he may be discredited, or he may do this thing or that thing. Never let it be said that the Democratic party is so poor that it is dependent on one man or one dozen men. Why, good Democrats are plenty.—The very youngest star in the galaxy of States—our youthful sister Oregon, can furnish us one who can't be beat—Gen. LANE—a native North Carolinian—a pioneer of the Mississippi Valley—a statesman and a soldier, who comes to represent the distant shores of the far-off Pacific. General LANE is able, brave, patriotic, national, constitutional. Why, when men like him can be found, even away in the wilds of Oregon, should the Democratic party submit to any threats or any dictation? The Democratic party will select a man for it self,—and elect him, too.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. We are requested to give notice that a Democratic Meeting will be held at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to be held in Newbern, to nominate a candidate to represent the 2d Congressional District of this State in the next Congress.

Now, the reader of these papers—the unfortunate passenger of the diatribes of the village semi-occasional; or the effusions of the semi-clerical rowdy, the superannuated scold—the unprincipled Dalgetty or the disappointed patriot turned traitor, would be apt to suppose that the Democratic party was not only dead, but buried; and that it ought to have been buried long before it was dead—that, in fact, it has not for years contained a sufficient number of honest men to save it from the awful fate that befell the doomed Cities of the Plain. These people would, perhaps, be surprised to learn that the question of the political world is—What course will this defunct and buried Democratic party pursue next year at Charleston? Who will be its nominee?

As we approach the time for the assembling of the Democratic National Convention, the greater is the importance which the public mind attaches to the constitution of that body and to the course of action which it may pursue, and however the big capital and small italic semi-occasional, the shrewd Dalgetties and the disappointed patriots may whine or jeer or objigate, the Democratic party is still the party of which all other organizations stand in dread. It is the only party that really deserves the name, and it is the only party that can conduct the government.

That we have fallen on rather troublous times, there can be no question. No matter what Mr. Buchanan's course might have been, it would have been attacked both North and South, and this too by persons claiming affinity with the Democratic party. The traitors and Dalgetties who did not get office or pelf, would have turned against them as they have done. The Filibusters at the South and the Protectionists at the North would alike have assailed him. In fact we see nothing that the South has to complain of, except it be a very modified opinion in favor of specific duties and incidental protection. His message contained no endorsement of any such heresy as a tariff for protection, save as an incident; nor did he insist upon even his recommendation, but would have been happy had Congress re-enacted the tariff of '46. Neither did Mr. Buchanan urge any point with reference to the Pacific Railroad; so that, practically, at least, his course on these points has been free from exception.

But Mr. Buchanan has been attacked by the friends of slavery and its opponents. He has been accused of transcending his constitutional powers and of failing in the exercise of those powers. It has been required of him to carry out with a high hand a certain course of foreign policy, yet the factors who take exception against his alleged failure to do so, are those who refuse to grant him even the most necessary powers and indispenable means.

Now, it is not to be disguised that these things have operated injuriously to the Democratic party for the time being, but it would be a great mistake to think that temporary confusion must end in irretrievable ruin, or that the mission of the Democratic party was already fulfilled and its day past. One part of its mission will be to put down the traitors and factionists that have been disturbing its peace. It owes a duty to itself, and a part of that duty is to show the biggest and proudest men in its own ranks or the ranks of any other organization, that the National Democracy is bigger and stronger than any or all of them put together. It must show that it will submit to no dictation, and tolerate no trickery. It is for it to command and for the biggest as well as the littlest giant to obey.

One year hence, and the preliminary canvass—the canvass for the Democratic nomination, will be in full blast. All sorts of arguments and considerations will be urged by the friends of particular aspirants. But there is one class of motives that we trust will never be appealed to—one course of conduct that will never be adopted:—We do hope that we will hear no such thing said or hinted as that unless such or such a gentleman is taken up he may be discredited, or he may do this thing or that thing. Never let it be said that the Democratic party is so poor that it is dependent on one man or one dozen men. Why, good Democrats are plenty.—The very youngest star in the galaxy of States—our youthful sister Oregon, can furnish us one who can't be beat—Gen. LANE—a native North Carolinian—a pioneer of the Mississippi Valley—a statesman and a soldier, who comes to represent the distant shores of the far-off Pacific. General LANE is able, brave, patriotic, national, constitutional. Why, when men like him can be found, even away in the wilds of Oregon, should the Democratic party submit to any threats or any dictation? The Democratic party will select a man for it self,—and elect him, too.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. We are requested to give notice that a Democratic Meeting will be held at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to be held in Newbern, to nominate a candidate to represent the 2d Congressional District of this State in the next Congress.

Now, the reader of these papers—the unfortunate passenger of the diatribes of the village semi-occasional; or the effusions of the semi-clerical rowdy, the superannuated scold—the unprincipled Dalgetty or the disappointed patriot turned traitor, would be apt to suppose that the Democratic party was not only dead, but buried; and that it ought to have been buried long before it was dead—that, in fact, it has not for years contained a sufficient number of honest men to save it from the awful fate that befell the doomed Cities of the Plain. These people would, perhaps, be surprised to learn that the question of the political world is—What course will this defunct and buried Democratic party pursue next year at Charleston? Who will be its nominee?

As we approach the time for the assembling of the Democratic National Convention, the greater is the importance which the public mind attaches to the constitution of that body and to the course of action which it may pursue, and however the big capital and small italic semi-occasional, the shrewd Dalgetties and the disappointed patriots may whine or jeer or objigate, the Democratic party is still the party of which all other organizations stand in dread. It is the only party that really deserves the name, and it is the only party that can conduct the government.

That we have fallen on rather troublous times, there can be no question. No matter what Mr. Buchanan's course might have been, it would have been attacked both North and South, and this too by persons claiming affinity with the Democratic party. The traitors and Dalgetties who did not get office or pelf, would have turned against them as they have done. The Filibusters at the South and the Protectionists at the North would alike have assailed him. In fact we see nothing that the South has to complain of, except it be a very modified opinion in favor of specific duties and incidental protection. His message contained no endorsement of any such heresy as a tariff for protection, save as an incident; nor did he insist upon even his recommendation, but would have been happy had Congress re-enacted the tariff of '46. Neither did Mr. Buchanan urge any point with reference to the Pacific Railroad; so that, practically, at least, his course on these points has been free from exception.

But Mr. Buchanan has been attacked by the friends of slavery and its opponents. He has been accused of transcending his constitutional powers and of failing in the exercise of those powers. It has been required of him to carry out with a high hand a certain course of foreign policy, yet the factors who take exception against his alleged failure to do so, are those who refuse to grant him even the most necessary powers and indispenable means.

Now, it is not to be disguised that these things have operated injuriously to the Democratic party for the time being, but it would be a great mistake to think that temporary confusion must end in irretrievable ruin, or that the mission of the Democratic party was already fulfilled and its day past. One part of its mission will be to put down the traitors and factionists that have been disturbing its peace. It owes a duty to itself, and a part of that duty is to show the biggest and proudest men in its own ranks or the ranks of any other organization, that the National Democracy is bigger and stronger than any or all of them put together. It must show that it will submit to no dictation, and tolerate no trickery. It is for it to command and for the biggest as well as the littlest giant to obey.

One year hence, and the preliminary canvass—the canvass for the Democratic nomination, will be in full blast. All sorts of arguments and considerations will be urged by the friends of particular aspirants. But there is one class of motives that we trust will never be appealed to—one course of conduct that will never be adopted:—We do hope that we will hear no such thing said or hinted as that unless such or such a gentleman is taken up he may be discredited, or he may do this thing or that thing. Never let it be said that the Democratic party is so poor that it is dependent on one man or one dozen men. Why, good Democrats are plenty.—The very youngest star in the galaxy of States—our youthful sister Oregon, can furnish us one who can't be beat—Gen. LANE—a native North Carolinian—a pioneer of the Mississippi Valley—a statesman and a soldier, who comes to represent the distant shores of the far-off Pacific. General LANE is able, brave, patriotic, national, constitutional. Why, when men like him can be found, even away in the wilds of Oregon, should the Democratic party submit to any threats or any dictation? The Democratic party will select a man for it self,—and elect him, too.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. We are requested to give notice that a Democratic Meeting will be held at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to be held in Newbern, to nominate a candidate to represent the 2d Congressional District of this State in the next Congress.

Now, the reader of these papers—the unfortunate passenger of the diatribes of the village semi-occasional; or the effusions of the semi-clerical rowdy, the superannuated scold—the unprincipled Dalgetty or the disappointed patriot turned traitor, would be apt to suppose that the Democratic party was not only dead, but buried; and that it ought to have been buried long before it was dead—that, in fact, it has not for years contained a sufficient number of honest men to save it from the awful fate that befell the doomed Cities of the Plain. These people would, perhaps, be surprised to learn that the question of the political world is—What course will this defunct and buried Democratic party pursue next year at Charleston? Who will be its nominee?

As we approach the time for the assembling of the Democratic National Convention, the greater is the importance which the public mind attaches to the constitution of that body and to the course of action which it may pursue, and however the big capital and small italic semi-occasional, the shrewd Dalgetties and the disappointed patriots may whine or jeer or objigate, the Democratic party is still the party of which all other organizations stand in dread. It is the only party that really deserves the name, and it is the only party that can conduct the government.

That we have fallen on rather troublous times, there can be no question. No matter what Mr. Buchanan's course might have been, it would have been attacked both North and South, and this too by persons claiming affinity with the Democratic party. The traitors and Dalgetties who did not get office or pelf, would have turned against them as they have done. The Filibusters at the South and the Protectionists at the North would alike have assailed him. In fact we see nothing that the South has to complain of, except it be a very modified opinion in favor of specific duties and incidental protection. His message contained no endorsement of any such heresy as a tariff for protection, save as an incident; nor did he insist upon even his recommendation, but would have been happy had Congress re-enacted the tariff of '46. Neither did Mr. Buchanan urge any point with reference to the Pacific Railroad; so that, practically, at least, his course on these points has been free from exception.

But Mr. Buchanan has been attacked by the friends of slavery and its opponents. He has been accused of transcending his constitutional powers and of failing in the exercise of those powers. It has been required of him to carry out with a high hand a certain course of foreign policy, yet the factors who take exception against his alleged failure to do so, are those who refuse to grant him even the most necessary powers and indispenable means.

Now, it is not to be disguised that these things have operated injuriously to the Democratic party for the time being, but it would be a great mistake to think that temporary confusion must end in irretrievable ruin, or that the mission of the Democratic party was already fulfilled and its day past. One part of its mission will be to put down the traitors and factionists that have been disturbing its peace. It owes a duty to itself, and a part of that duty is to show the biggest and proudest men in its own ranks or the ranks of any other organization, that the National Democracy is bigger and stronger than any or all of them put together. It must show that it will submit to no dictation, and tolerate no trickery. It is for it to command and for the biggest as well as the littlest giant to obey.

One year hence, and the preliminary canvass—the canvass for the Democratic nomination, will be in full blast. All sorts of arguments and considerations will be urged by the friends of particular aspirants. But there is one class of motives that we trust will never be appealed to—one course of conduct that will never be adopted:—We do hope that we will hear no such thing said or hinted as that unless such or such a gentleman is taken up he may be discredited, or he may do this thing or that thing. Never let it be said that the Democratic party is so poor that it is dependent on one man or one dozen men. Why, good Democrats are plenty.—The very youngest star in the galaxy of States—our youthful sister Oregon, can furnish us one who can't be beat—Gen. LANE—a native North Carolinian—a pioneer of the Mississippi Valley—a statesman and a soldier, who comes to represent the distant shores of the far-off Pacific. General LANE is able, brave, patriotic, national, constitutional. Why, when men like him can be found, even away in the wilds of Oregon, should the Democratic party submit to any threats or any dictation? The Democratic party will select a man for it self,—and elect him, too.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. We are requested to give notice that a Democratic Meeting will be held at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to be held in Newbern, to nominate a candidate to represent the 2d Congressional District of this State in the next Congress.

Now, the reader of these papers—the unfortunate passenger of the diatribes of the village semi-occasional; or the effusions of the semi-clerical rowdy, the superannuated scold—the unprincipled Dalgetty or the disappointed patriot turned traitor, would be apt to suppose that the Democratic party was not only dead, but buried; and that it ought to have been buried long before it was dead—that, in fact, it has not for years contained a sufficient number of honest men to save it from the awful fate that befell the doomed Cities of the Plain. These people would, perhaps, be surprised to learn that the question of the political world is—What course will this defunct and buried Democratic party pursue next year at Charleston? Who will be its nominee?

As we approach the time for the assembling of the Democratic National Convention, the greater is the importance which the public mind attaches to the constitution of that body and to the course of action which it may pursue, and however the big capital and small italic semi-occasional, the shrewd Dalgetties and the disappointed patriots may whine or jeer or objigate, the Democratic party is still the party of which all other organizations stand in dread. It is the only party that really deserves the name, and it is the only party that can conduct the government.

That we have fallen on rather troublous times, there can be no question. No matter what Mr. Buchanan's course might have been, it would have been attacked both North and South, and this too by persons claiming affinity with the Democratic party. The traitors and Dalgetties who did not get office or pelf, would have turned against them as they have done. The Filibusters at the South and the Protectionists at the North would alike have assailed him. In fact we see nothing that the South has to complain of, except it be a very modified opinion in favor of specific duties and incidental protection. His message contained no endorsement of any such heresy as a tariff for protection, save as an incident; nor did he insist upon even his recommendation, but would have been happy had Congress re-enacted the tariff of '46. Neither did Mr. Buchanan urge any point with reference to the Pacific Railroad; so that, practically, at least, his course on these points has been free from exception.

But Mr. Buchanan has been attacked by the friends of slavery and its opponents. He has been accused of transcending his constitutional powers and of failing in the exercise of those powers. It has been required of him to carry out with a high hand a certain course of foreign policy, yet the factors who take exception against his alleged failure to do so, are those who refuse to grant him even the most necessary powers and indispenable means.

Now, it is not to be disguised that these things have operated injuriously to the Democratic party for the time being, but it would be a great mistake to think that temporary confusion must end in irretrievable ruin, or that the mission of the Democratic party was already fulfilled and its day past. One part of its mission will be to put down the traitors and factionists that have been disturbing its peace. It owes a duty to itself, and a part of that duty is to show the biggest and proudest men in its own ranks or the ranks of any other organization, that the National Democracy is bigger and stronger than any or all of them put together. It must show that it will submit to no dictation, and tolerate no trickery. It is for it to command and for the biggest as well as the littlest giant to obey.

One year hence, and the preliminary canvass—the canvass for the Democratic nomination, will be in full blast. All sorts of arguments and considerations will be urged by the friends of particular aspirants. But there is one class of motives that we trust will never be appealed to—one course of conduct that will never be adopted:—We do hope that we will hear no such thing said or hinted as that unless such or such a gentleman is taken up he may be discredited, or he may do this thing or that thing. Never let it be said that the Democratic party is so poor that it is dependent on one man or one dozen men. Why, good Democrats are plenty.—The very youngest star in the galaxy of States—our youthful sister Oregon, can furnish us one who can't be beat—Gen. LANE—a native North Carolinian—a pioneer of the Mississippi Valley—a statesman and a soldier, who comes to represent the distant shores of the far-off Pacific. General LANE is able, brave, patriotic, national, constitutional. Why, when men like him can be found, even away in the wilds of Oregon, should the Democratic party submit to any threats or any dictation? The Democratic party will select a man for it self,—and elect him, too.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. We are requested to give notice that a Democratic Meeting will be held at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on the first Monday in May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the District Convention to be held in Newbern, to nominate a candidate to represent the 2d Congressional District of this State in the next Congress.

Now, the reader of these papers—the unfortunate passenger of the diatribes of the village semi-occasional; or the effusions of the semi-clerical rowdy, the superannuated scold—the unprincipled Dalgetty or the disappointed patriot turned traitor, would be apt to suppose that the Democratic party was not only dead, but buried; and that it ought to have been buried long before it was dead—that, in fact, it has not for years contained a sufficient number of honest men to save it from the awful fate that befell the doomed Cities of the Plain. These people would, perhaps, be surprised to learn that the question of the political world is—What course will this defunct and buried Democratic party pursue next year at Charleston? Who will be its nominee?

As we approach the time for the assembling

from Puerto Cabello—Revolutionary Outbreak. PHILADELPHIA, April 19th.—Puerto Cabello advises of the 21st inst. report the country in a state of revolution. Gen. Garvaz had been routed by Gen. Pinto.—Some negroes were killed in the conflict. Gen. Garvaz had a force of 500 men, but was poorly supplied with arms. Gen. Zamorra had plundered San Felipe of one hundred thousand dollars worth of property. Puerto Cabello was in arms, and the stores were closed half of the time. Troops were landing from the East.

A GOOD ANECDOTE.—The following amusing sketch of the manner in which an irascible President of old Cambridge was once mollified by a mug of flip, is from the pen of "Jack Robinson," the Boston correspondent of the New York Times:

"Apropos to Porter, whose name I have just taken in vain—I heard a good story, the other day, which may as well set down here. Porter is an institution in Cambridge. He is a person of varied accomplishments and keeps a house of call." None like him to keep his horn or mangle a shandy gruff. But his *cheer* is flip. It is reported among the students that Ganymede, when dying—because it's all nonsense about Ganymede being immortal, he left Jupiter's service, married Hebe, set up an inn with his savings, and died at a good old age—it is reported that Ganymede left Porter the recipe for making both nectar and ambrosia, which recipe he surreptitiously copied from Juno's receipt book, and Porter, improving on the idea, conceived the happy thought of mingling both divine materials, and producing an ineffable beverage—something which should combine the elements of the supernal meat, and the supernal drink—a harmony of solid and fluid, to which each element should contribute its celestial flavors. He carried out the idea. He mingled the ambrosia and the nectar, and all Olympus turned pale with envy, for the result was flip.

It is reported among the students that Ganymede, when dying—because it's all nonsense about Ganymede being immortal, he left Jupiter's service, married Hebe, set up an inn with his savings, and died at a good old age—it is reported that Ganymede left Porter the recipe for making both nectar and ambrosia, which recipe he surreptitiously copied from Juno's receipt book, and Porter, improving on the idea, conceived the happy thought of mingling both divine materials, and producing an ineffable beverage—something which should combine the elements of the supernal meat, and the supernal drink—a harmony of solid and fluid, to which each element should contribute its celestial flavors. He carried out the idea. He mingled the ambrosia and the nectar, and all Olympus turned pale with envy, for the result was flip.

With such a class origin, it was not to be wondered at that undergraduates, who are notorious for their love of mythological matters, should find themselves attracted to Porter's, and there refresh their reminiscences of Olympus with draughts of the divine beverage. In fact, such was their devotion to this branch of classical study, and so inspired did they frequently get—inspired even to the Pythonic pith of being unintelligible in their speech—that the matter attracted the attention of the President of the College—a venerable gentleman of the period, whose name I have forgotten. Heartless and ignorant persons, entirely misconceiving the spirit in which the under-graduates visited Porter's, reported to this worthy person that the students were in the habit of getting drunk every night on flip. It must be seen to.

The President puts on his most authoritative wig and sternest countenance, and salutes out to blow up the classical Porter, for leading his students astray. First of all he thinks, in order to be able to speak more decisively, that he will taste this noxious beverage with his own lips. Then there can be no mistake. With much dignity he enters Porter's. He is greeted with respect. He interrogates Porter: "Sir, many of the under-graduates come here, I understand?" "A few," modestly replies the landlord. "They come here frequently, Mr. Porter?" They drop in now and then, sir." "And they drink a beverage called flip, sir?" "Sometimes, sir." They drink a great deal of it, Mr. Porter?" "Well, sir, they do take considerable." They get drunk on it, Mr. Porter?" The discreet Porter remained silent.

"Make me a—flip," at length says the venerable President, still frowning and indignant. Porter, whose *sang froid* has never for a moment forsaken him, deploys all the resources of his art.

Presently a superhuman flip, with an aromatic foam, which Venus might have risen from, creaming over the edge of the goblet, is the result of his efforts. He hands it respectfully, and with some anxiety, to the President, on whose face judicial thunderclouds have been gathering. The President tastes it gloomily. He pauses. Another sip. The thunder clouds have not yet flashed forth any lightnings. Porter, resigned, awaits its outburst. The President gazes wonderingly at his tumbler. A general emblem expression seems to glide over his face, and smooth the frowning brows. The lips, relaxed, and a smile seems about to dawn. He lifts the glass once more to his lips, has a sigh, and puts it down. It is empty! "Mr. Porter," he says, "the students get drunk on this, sir?" Porter sees that the storm is passed, and boldly answers in the affirmative. "Sir," says the venerable man, walking gravely away, "Sir, I don't wonder at it!"

OUR RAIL ROAD.

We have lately had a conversation with Col. A. G. Logan, the Director from this country who has been in attendance at the meeting of the Directory, held at Williamson on the 1st, by whom we have been informed that the President has contracted for iron to lay the track of our road for 115 miles, part to be applied to each division, and also three engines to put upon the road. He also informed us that the company had employed and put to work on the eastern division, a force of hands for the purpose of aiding the contractors to complete their contracts so that the progress of the road will not be impeded when they commence laying down the superstructure, which we understand will be commenced early in May, on the eastern division, the iron for the same having to be delivered about that time.

We have also understood that the iron for the western division is to be delivered at Charlotte early in September next, at which time it is hoped and believed that the grading of the first section will be fully ready for the laying down of the iron.

We are glad to see that the President and Directors are so energetic in pressing forward the work, as it will not only give renewed confidence to our road, but will make its completion at some future day a fixed fact, and it will show to our transmontane friends that we are determined to have a road, and one that they can tap if they will.—*Rutherford Enquirer*, 19th inst.

THE NEW MACHINERY AT THE U. S. ARSENAL.

Through the polite invitation of Capt. Bradford, Commandant of the U. S. Arsenal at this place, we had the pleasure on Saturday last of examining the beautiful and highly finished Machinery recently purchased under act of Congress with a view to carry out the original design to make this an Arsenal of Construction. The extent and capabilities of this machinery may be inferred from a perusal of the following list:

Statement of Machinery Established at North Carolina Arsenal, Fayetteville, N. C.

30 Horse-power Steam Engine—motive power for Riving Machine for Planing Iron; Riving machine, for riving Flanges; Lathe, for turning Wood; Do. " Sabots; Engine Lathe, double-head, for turning Iron; Do. " Spheres; Do. " Cutting Screws; Machine for cutting 14 inch Bolts; Do. " Dove-tailing; 2 Vertical Drilling Machines for drilling Iron: Machine for Planing Spikes; Do. " Morticing Naves; Do. " Boxing Dies; Do. " Cutting Felties; Do. " Trimming Spokes, &c.; Do. " Wood Mortising; Do. " Power; Do. " Planing Wood; Do. " Punching and Shearing Iron; Do. " Bending Iron; Do. " Bending and Shaping Iron; Circular Saw; Scroll do; Tentering Machine; Machine for Bending Ties; Do. " Stretching do; 2 Atmospheric Trip-Hammers for Forging Iron; Fan Blower for blowing Smelts' Forges; 12 Smelts' Forges, &c. &c.

It was intended by the Commandant to put the Engine in motion and to start these various machines into operation; and some forty or fifty gentlemen visited the Arsenal on the occasion to witness its performance. But whilst getting up steam a small piece of cast iron connected with the boiler gave way and stopped the work for that day. This piece of cast iron had externally no appearance of unsoundness, yet when it gave way there was a manifest defect in the metal or the casting.

Though disappointed in one of the objects of the visit, no present could have been otherwise than gratified by the grand display of ponderous and ingenious machinery all arranged with consummate skill and regard to convenience, usefulness and order, and kept in the most perfect condition of neatness and polish. The brass on the engine served as a very fair mirror, in which one could see his face distinctly, and the engine was as neat as a lady's boudoir.

We hope soon to have another, and a better opportunity of seeing this machinery to advantage, when it shall be in operation. The beautiful grounds and the large and handsome buildings are themselves well worth a visit, especially at this season, when Hay Mount is so lovely a spot.—*Fayetteville Observer*, 18th inst.

P. P. P.

SIDE, STOMACH OR BACK PAINS

Are cured, and comfort obtained by using

PARKES' PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They are unlike any other plaster. They are composed of medicated gums that extract all coagulated impurities, and impart strength by reaching the seat of disease, and setting the vital fluids in healthy motion. They are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body. They are porous; hence, retain excretion, and may be worn a length of time without becoming offensive, all weak and delicate persons should have them. Take no other. Order them through your Druggist. Sold everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y. JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

April 22, 1859.—34-3m.

HOUSES ARE CLEARED OF VERMIN

And Gardens preserved from the ravages of insects and worms by Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills.

Farewell to sleep when bed-bugs prey.

Rats and mice (confound them) play.

Professor Lyon found a plant in the interior of Asia, the powdered leaves of which is certain death to garden insects, ants, roaches, bugs, fleas, ticks, moths, &c. A small amount of this powder will preserve a garden of plants, and rid a house of all those annoying pests. It is *free from poison* and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. It is more valuable in preserving crops than guano in making them grow. Many worthless imitations are advertised. The only genuine is signed E. LYON. It can be ordered through any merchant.

Powder kills all insects in a trice.

But Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Name Flasks, 25 cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. & \$1.

BARNES & PARK, New York.

April 22, 1859.—34-2w.

NO FAMILY

CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT MUSTANG LINIMENT in their house. The many accidents we are liable to, may render it necessary any moment, and nothing is capable of performing such a certain cure. (Extract.)

In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. * * * The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account.

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philadelphia. It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Glands, Sprains, Ringbone, Spavin and Founds. Beware of imitations. Sold in all parts of the habited Globe.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

April 22, 1859.—34-2w.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Col. Bolton has shown us a handful of charred cotton seed as they were taken from a pile of the seed near by his gin house.

A smoke was observed to issue from the pile, and upon examination, the smell of burning cotton was perceptible; and after digging some two feet into the pile, the heat was found to be so great that the negroes could not stand upon the seed with bare feet, and though no fire was discovered, yet the heat had actually charred and blackened the seed, and fire would doubtless have broken out in a very short time. Col. Bolton informs us that this excessive heat took place where the seed had been wet by a rain and then covered by some fresh seed.

This fact should be a caution to our cotton planters, as it affords a reasonable presumption that most of the frequent heavy losses, by burning of cotton gins and the cotton in them, are occasioned by spontaneous combustion, unless when they can otherwise be accounted for.

Galeton News.

EDWARD MARKS, Esq., says:

"My wife has been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last year. During this time, she had used so many medicines which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in the country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day seemed to be more enfeebled. With some difficulty, I persuaded her to take your *Holland Balsam*, which I am happy to state, has completely cured her."

See advertisement. April 19.—18234-1w.

FURNITURE: FURNITURE:

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tete, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etagere or Whatinos, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofas and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Picture Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in greatest variety; Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Sets, Mattresses, Bed Pillows, Bolsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trunked Beds, stoves, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

April 22, 1859. 15047-1y

EDWARD MARKS, Esq., says:

"My wife has been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last year. During this time, she had used so many medicines which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in the country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day seemed to be more enfeebled. With some difficulty, I persuaded her to take your *Holland Balsam*, which I am happy to state, has completely cured her."

See advertisement. April 19.—18234-1w.

FURNITURE: FURNITURE:

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tete, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etagere or Whatinos, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofas and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Picture Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in greatest variety; Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Sets, Mattresses, Bed Pillows, Bolsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trunked Beds, stoves, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

April 22, 1859. 15047-1y

EDWARD MARKS, Esq., says:

"My wife has been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last year. During this time, she had used so many medicines which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in the country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day seemed to be more enfeebled. With some difficulty, I persuaded her to take your *Holland Balsam*, which I am happy to state, has completely cured her."

See advertisement. April 19.—18234-1w.

FURNITURE: FURNITURE:

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tete, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etagere or Whatinos, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofas and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Picture Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in greatest variety; Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Sets, Mattresses, Bed Pillows, Bolsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trunked Beds, stoves, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

April 22, 1859. 15047-1y

EDWARD MARKS, Esq., says:

"My wife has been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last year. During this time, she had used so many medicines which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in the country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day seemed to be more enfeebled. With some difficulty, I persuaded her to take your *Holland Balsam*, which I am happy to state, has completely cured her."

See advertisement. April 19.—18234-1w.

FURNITURE: FURNITURE:

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tete, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etagere or Whatinos, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofas and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Picture Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in greatest variety; Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Sets, Mattresses, Bed Pillows, Bolsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trunked Beds, stoves, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

April 22, 1859. 15047-1y

EDWARD MARKS, Esq., says:

"My wife has been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last year. During this time, she had used so many medicines which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in the country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day seemed to be more enfeebled. With some difficulty, I persuaded her to take your *Holland Balsam*, which I am happy to state, has completely cured her."

See advertisement. April 19.—18234-1w.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1859.

Sixth Congressional District.

The Democratic Convention for the Sixth Congressional district of North Carolina, which met at Winston, Forsyth County, on the 12th instant, re-nominated the present incumbent, Hon. A. M. Scales, by acclamation, R. L. Patterson, Esq., of Forsyth, having introduced the following resolution which passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we the delegates from the counties composing the 6th Congressional District of North Carolina, in Democratic Convention assembled, still adhering to the time honored principles of our creed, endorse the course of our able and talented Representative, the Hon. A. M. Scales, and tender him our thanks for the eminently satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties, and we hereby re-nominate him as our candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States, and we pledge him to a renewal of our confidence and support.

The "Opposition" Convention which met at Winston on the same day, nominated Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, throwing poor Puryear overboard. Scales had floored the *Col.* so badly, that his party friends were afraid to risk him again, so they took up the *Gen.*

We can assure our contemporaries of the *Fayetteville Carolinian*, that we have no sort of desire to prolong the discussion of the Convention question. Let them review the history of the matter and they will see that we did not commence it—that we did not give occasion for any of the apparent bitterness which has crept into it—that, perhaps, had they fully examined our position before attacking it, they would have been saved all the trouble of such a controversy or discussion, and we the painful necessity of replying in a tone which we never willingly adopt towards a political opponent, much less towards those whom we are and are anxious to regard as friends and co-operators. Our replies have in all cases been to the articles of the *Carolinian*, and drawn out by these articles. We commend the rule avowed by the *Carolinian*, never to deal in matters of a personal nature. It is a good and a wise rule. If they will simply take our words hereafter according to their obvious meaning, and believe us to be plain, good-natured, straightforward Democrats, with no ulterior ends to serve, they will be much nearer the mark than they have recently been, and our relations will then be as we honestly and sincerely desire them to be—perfectly friendly and cordial.

Interest Letter.

The Washington *Constitution* of yesterday, received here this morning contains a very interesting letter from Commissioner Bowlin to the President of the United States. It is dated "Paraguay Commission, Asuncion, Feb. 11th, 1859," and gives an account of the several steps taken by the commission and of their final result.

It would appear from this letter, the great length of which precludes its insertion to-day, that on the first arrival of the United States expedition in the waters of the La Plata, the feelings of the several States on the banks of that great system of rivers was one of mingled hostility and apprehension. The Commissioner found this case at Montevideo, the Capital of Uruguay, but after having obtained an interview with the President, and explained matters to him the state of things changed.

At Paraná, the Capital of the Argentine Confederation, the Commissioner met Gen. Urquiza, the President of the Confederation, who offered his mediation, which Mr. Bowlin could not accept, but expressed a willingness to avail himself of Gen. Urquiza's friendly offices.

The U. S. Commissioner arrived at Asuncion on the 24th January—found the Paraguayans cold and distant—addressed himself to the Secretary of State and arranged for an interview with the President—had a very pleasant interview with Lopez, who was very polite—Commissioner was also very polite, and Lopez was very much flattered by the politeness of the Commissioner. The President and the Commissioner met from day to day and arranged things in a friendly manner—By the settlement agreed upon, we make a new treaty with changes liberalizing it, a Convention to settle the Company's claim, ten thousand dollars to the family of the soldier killed on the Water-Witch, receive a satisfactory letter of regrets and apology for this affair, and the treatment of the government agents, with full permission to explore the rivers.

At the close of the meeting, Lopez made the Commissioner a little speech, thanking him for his courtesy—spoke of Paraguay standing alone, and he, (Lopez,) traduced by foreign ministers, who created the difficulties by withholding from him the respect due to his position. Lopez at the first ceremonial interview, met Mr. Bowlin, with his *chapeau* under his arm, and not on his head had been represented to be his custom.

All the talk about the wealth, power or formidable preparation of the Dictator of Paraguay, is, of course, fabulous. The people were much alarmed at our expedition, and much relieved when peace was made. The State is a small one, claiming some six hundred thousand inhabitants and having scarcely four hundred thousand, and they nearly all Indians of the Guarani race, civilized under the rigid rule of the Jesuits. They are neither an industrious nor a warlike people. Their freedom from revolutions has given them a greater apparent prosperity than their neighbors—their country is fertile, their climate delightful and their own dispositions light hearted and indolent, and they seem to enjoy themselves.

Mexico.

There are few things that show the state of things in Mexico more plainly, or exhibit the decline of the Spanish race so forcibly as a glance at the present leaders of the "liberal" party in that country. Alvarez, the old Chief of the Southern Pacific coast of the republic is a pinto, that is to say, he is about as near to being a pure Indian as a man can be with any mixed blood at ten in his veins, and his forces are nearly all Indians. Juarez, to whom some of our enthusiastic believers in the "virtue liberty and independence" of proclamations look for the salvation of Mexico, is perhaps less of a white man than old Alvarez himself.

With a mosaic population, variegated like the leaves of autumn, or rather like different shades of brown sugar and black molasses candy—with the old jealousies of race hardly softened by this queer conglomeration, while all unity of feeling or of action is necessarily impossible, we really cannot share those hopes for the regeneration of Mexico, which some of our people seem honestly to entertain.

A gallery of *fac similes* of Mexican "statesmen" and "generals" would be a queer study for the naturalist, Caucasians and African, and Aztec, and Apache, and all manner of wild and civilized races mixed up beyond the power of mortal man to classify, or understand, and this is to make a nation, and these people are to be its sages and its heroes!

Court this week at Smithville, His Honor Judge Heath presiding. The trial of the younger Simmons on a charge of murder is the only capital case that we know of. The elder Simmons, who was convicted here last Fall, but whose case an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, will we presume be sentenced at the term of the Superior Court for this County, to commence next week, the Supreme Court having affirmed the action of the Court below and refused to grant a new trial.

The receipts from Mr. Everett's oration at Newbern, the *Progress* says, cannot fall far under \$600—The citizens of Charlotte have appointed a committee to request Mr. E. to deliver his oration in their thriving town.

The Sickles Trial progresses slowly. On Wednesday, the ninth day, Miss Octavia Ridgely a visitor at Mr. Sickles house was examined for the purpose of showing the State of mind of the defendant immediately previous to the killing of Key. Sickles was evidently very much affected. Bridget Duffy was recalled by the defense to testify mainly with regard to the "waiving of a handkerchief by Key, which the defense say was done as a signal to Mrs. Sickles, but which the prosecution contends was done at a dog which came out of Mr. Sickles house and fawned on Mr. Key. Bridgets testimony goes to show that the dog had nothing to do with the handkerchief waving.

The evidence on Thursday was of the same general character as that previously offered for the defense. A Mr. Wooldridge testified to Sickles' state of mind before the shooting of Key—by Key's waving a handkerchief, apparently as a signal to Mrs. Sickles, etc.

Witness had made a communication to Mr. Sickles on the day preceding the death of Mr. Key. Mr. Ould objected to this being admitted as testimony. Some argument ensued between counsel; Mr. Stanton, one of the lawyers for the defense, replied to Mr. Ould with much vehemence. He accused Mr. Ould, the District Attorney, of having his hands imbrued in blood, and of remorselessly hunting a man down in a spirit of vengeance. Mr. Ould retorted with considerable bitterness. He spoke of Mr. Stanton's resorting to the contemptible ruse of tragedy parlance, and as acting like a bully and a bruiser. But he, (Mr. Ould,) stoned a mean man, who would come here to get into personal collisions. Some of the counsel for the defense are here as tragedians, some as comedians, and some as walking gentlemen of the company.

Mr. Stanton arose and spoke very warmly. He said he would not reply to the observations of the opposite counsel, and he concluded by saying that he scorned his acquaintance after the exhibition he had made. There was some applause and great excitement among the crowd. When Mr. Stanton sat down, he was quivering in every limb with passion. Mr. Ould left the Court room at the end of half an hour, and a challenge is expected.

Mr. Carlisle continued the argument on behalf of the prosecution. The Judge ruled against the admission of the testimony. The defense must prove that the prisoner was insane, and not say that if he was not mad he ought to have been.

John Keller, Jeremiah Boyd, A. Young, Charles E. Bacon, S. S. Parker, William Ratley, Frederick Wilson, T. J. Brown, and Jacob Wagner were examined.

They nearly all testify to the habit of masking signals by Key, and that these signals or handkerchief waving were similar to those on the *Sunday* of his death, which is alleged, being seen by Sickles, operated with other things to stir him up to that point of frenzy.

During the present year one of our best and most enterprising planters has introduced on a river plantation the system of drainage, which, thus far, gives indications of perfect success. If a like success is had in the wet flat clay subsoil piney lands, a vast deal will be added to the cotton growing capacity of the lands of the county; so much that I will not venture an estimate of the quantity that would be increased by such a system of drainage.

In the year 1858 many of our best planters made a supply of provisions, and brought to nine bales of cotton to the market. Other sections of Eastern North Carolina, with the same system of cultivation and manuring, will do as well as Edgecombe. Why then emigrate to the newer States to make cotton? They in their turn will be exhausted and require manure; then we shall have the advantage of them; our crop requiring less time for cultivation and maturing, will give more time for maturing.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Columbus.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of the Democracy of Columbus county was held at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 13th inst., and on motion of J. B. Stany, Marmaduke Powell, Esq., was called upon to act as chairman of the meeting.

The chairman therupon stated, in a few pertinent remarks, that the meeting had been called for the purpose of taking proper steps for the holding of a County Convention to appoint delegates to meet those of the other counties of this Congressional District in Convention to nominate a candidate for our next ensuing Congress.

On motion of J. W. Ellis, Esq., Messrs. J. B. Stanley and N. L. Williamson were requested to act as secretaries to this meeting.

Pursuant to motion of J. C. Powell, the chairman, then appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions for the action of this meeting—viz: J. C. Powell, J. W. Rouse, W. K. Gore, and J. W. Ellis, who, after a short absence, reported through their chairman the subjoined resolutions—viz:

1st. Resolved, That we are in favor of holding a District Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent us in the next Congress of the United States.

2d. Resolved, That we will hold a County Convention on Saturday, the 23d inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet those from the other counties in this Congressional District.

3d. Resolved, That we invite the Democracy of each Captain's district in this county fully to represent themselves in our County Convention, to be held on Saturday, the 23d inst., as above named, at Whiteville, to take such steps in the premises as may be necessary.

4th. Resolved, That notices of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to each election precinct in this county.

5th. Resolved, That these proceedings be forwarded to the *Wilmington Journal* for publication, and that other Democratic papers in this District be requested to copy the same.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretaries, and therupon the meeting adjourned.

MARMADUKE POWELL, Chm.

J. B. STANLEY, Secy.

N. L. WILLIAMSON, Secy.

From the Register.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the State Educational Association.

The undersigned, according to the authority vested in them by the Constitution of the "State Educational Association of North Carolina," have fixed upon the time and place of its meeting.

The Association will convene in Newbern at 8 o'clock on the evening of Tuesday the 14th day of June; and the members and all others who take an interest in the cause of education are requested to attend.

The meeting will be opened with an address from the President, and there will be other prepared essays and speeches of which a statement will be published in a few days.

All the railroads in the State will carry delegates for half fare, and it is in contemplation to carry the members and visitors at the close of the meeting on an excursion to the ocean at Beaufort.

C. H. WILEY, Ex. Com.

C. C. COLE, Ex. Com.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Ex. Com.

Mr. EVERETT'S ORATION.—On Thursday night Mr. Everett delivered his great oration on the life and character of Washington, in the Commons Hall, to the largest and at the same time most intelligent audience we have ever seen assembled here within doors. The galleries and every part of the hall were crowded, and many stood patiently and heard the orator for the space of two hours.

We will not presume to attempt a sketch of this splendid speech. It was great both in itself and in the manner in which it was delivered. There was much, very much both in the speech and in the manner to take and hold captive the imagination, the reason, the understanding; quite as much in the manner, which seemed to us to be perfect, as in anything else. And when we speak of manner we mean appearance, gesticulation, voice, emphasis, expression, the speaking arm and hand, as well as tongue—that action, in a word, which constitutes the orator.

Mr. Everett was introduced to the audience in handsome and appropriate terms by Mr. Badger, and was great on entering the hall, on rising to speak, while speaking, and when he had concluded, with the most enthusiastic applause.

The train on Thursday brought large numbers from various parts of the State to hear him. We are sure they do not regret their trip to Raleigh.

Mr. Everett left Raleigh this (Friday) morning for Chapel Hill, where he will deliver his oration to-night.

Raleigh Standard.

Literary Board.

The members of the above Board will meet in the city of Raleigh on the 3d day of May next. His Excellency, the Governor, is, ex officio, the President of the Board.

Fast men, like fast rivers, are generally the shallowest.

For the Journal.

The Cotton Crop of Edgecombe County, in the year 1858.

The question is often asked, How many bales of cotton does Edgecombe County produce?

For the purpose of ascertaining, a number of intelligent gentlemen were requested to make out lists of the owners of cotton gins in each precinct, and to enquire of each owner how many bales of cotton, of 400 pounds, of the crop of the county in 1858 did he put up, and to report each gin in each precinct in writing.

The following is the result of each precinct:

Manor's	2,796 bales.	Barterfield	163 bales.
Cherry's	1,788	Gay's	773
Holly Grove	1,390	Town Creek	1,362
Deacon's	2,100	Edenton	1,172
Hickory Creek	290	Pender's	931
Concord	1,655	Tawhore	957
Sparta	1,174	Armstrong's	254
		Total	17,608 bales.

The census of 1850 gives the crop at 1,500,000 bales, 3,097 bales; but in the year 1858 we make 17,608 bales, averaging 400 pounds.

Those who are familiar with the agriculture of the country are confident that the crop at no distant day will be more than double.

Large tracts of first class land have their native forest growth, and others that have been exhausted.

Witness had made a communication to Mr. Sickles on the day preceding the death of Mr. Key. Sickles was evidently very much affected.

Bridget Duffy was recalled by the defense to testify mainly with regard to the "waiving of a handkerchief by Key, which the defense say was done as a signal to Mrs. Sickles, but which the prosecution contends was done at a dog which came out of Mr. Sickles house and fawned on Mr. Key.

The evidence on Thursday was of the same general character as that previously offered for the defense.

A Mr. Wooldridge testified to Sickles' state of mind before the shooting of Key.

The evidence on Thursday was of the same general character as that previously offered for the defense.

Witness had made a communication to Mr. Sickles on the day preceding the death of Mr. Key.

The evidence on Thursday was of the same general character as that previously offered for the defense.

Witness had made a communication to Mr. Sickles on the day preceding the death of Mr. Key.

The evidence on Thursday was of the same general character as that previously offered for the defense.

Witness had made a communication to Mr. Sickles on the day preceding the death of Mr. Key.

The evidence on Thursday was of the same general character as that previously offered for the defense.

Witness had made a communication to Mr. Sickles on the day preceding the death of Mr. Key.

The evidence on Thursday was of the same general character as that previously offered for the defense.

Witness had made a communication to Mr. Sickles on the day preceding the death of Mr. Key.

The evidence on Thursday was of the same general character as that previously offered for the defense.

Witness had made a communication to Mr. Sickles on the day preceding the death of Mr. Key.

The evidence on Thursday was of the same general character as that previously offered for the defense.

Witness had made a communication to Mr. Sickles on the day preceding the death of Mr. Key.

The evidence on Thursday was of the same general character as that previously offered for the defense.

Witness had made a communication to Mr. Sickles on the day preceding the death of Mr. Key.

The evidence on Thursday was of the same general character as that previously offered for the defense.

Witness had made a communication to Mr. Sickles on the day preceding the death of Mr. Key.

The evidence on Thursday was of the same general character as that previously offered for the defense.

Witness had made a communication to Mr. Sickles on the day preceding the death of Mr. Key.